MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. "A Child of the State" is the attraction at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

Mr. Campbell's Irish play of "My Coraldine" will be produced this evening at the Standard Theatre.

The first performance in New-York of the play of "Yorick" occurred on Desember 5, 1874, at Daly's Theatre, then the Fifth Avenue. Mr. Lewis James enacted Forick. Shakespeare was one of the charac-ters, and was presented by Charles Fisher. The version by Mr Howells, presented by Mr. Barrett, is altogether a different piece, though, of course, it contains the same structural idea. The play-bill says it is by Estabanez—as if "Estabanez" were as well known as Calderon or Cervantes. The name of "Tamayo" was mentioned, formerly, as that of the

GENERAL NOTES.

The French Government have decided upon proposing to the Chamber to sell the Crown lewels, as, in the opinion of the Ministry, they do not possess any historical value. It is estimated that the sale will produce a sum or 5.000,000 france, which will be devoted to extending and improving the national museums.

The foreign demand for black walnut timber is very large. Agents for English manufacturers have recently been through Iowa, Indiana and Missouri for the purpose of buying this wood, which a quarter of a century ago was but little appreciated for any pur-

There is a most eccentric lunatic boarding at a house in New Castle, Westchester County. Since April, 1879, he has impresoned himself in a dark room. and refuses to speak to anyone, making known his wants by writing. He keeps a little spirit-lamp burning, and spends most of his time in bed and reads the morning papers regularly by the light of the spirit-lamp. He is about lorty years old, and has been pronounced incurably insant.

Who will venture to say that the women of the West are not economical I. A young married lady of Madison, Wisconsin, who is very food of her husband, has concluded that a box of cigors will be a very tilce Christmas present for him, and, accordingly, has purchased the gift and concealed it from view in a bottom drawer of the "spare bareau." But she cannot help intimating to her halv triends what a shrewd bargain she has unde "Way James always pays \$10 a box for lib m, and I got these for \$1 50." Unlargey James; he utile knews what Christmas has in store for alm.

Mr. Mahony, of Dromore, Kerry, who has the reputation of being one of the most considerate landlords of the South of Ireland, and who lives all the year round on his extensive property, has published a pampulet on the Land Question, in which he says:
"The truth is that the mass of the people have no taste for agriculture. Mechanics, mathematicians, writers for the press, soldiers, traders, orators-those they would be by cature and choice; willo uniformity of circumstance and absence of opportunity keep them charging to the soil on which they were born." A Standard correspondent in Ireland fully correlected this view. He states that of the 600,000 tenant-farmers in this country 300,000 are rated under \$40 yearly. A large proportion of these live from hand to mouth. No "rooting of them in the soil;" no " giving of the land to them for nothing;" no system of the Three Fs, or exzension of the existing land laws, would materially improve their condition. They are, as a body, indolent and improvident. It they have sufficient to eat, according to their own low standard of aving, they are joyally contented. The system of agriculture, especially afform the personal class, is of the crudest description; they are fearful of all change and innovation. It might, moved, be thought test one was applying to present times statements admitted to be time of freund fifty or six wy years are, in saving that in the Atlantic commons the superstinous of he folishore still exist. They are in the habit of changing their cabins, or removing from their holonings, on account or circumstances which they regard as brongs at about by the intervention of malignant spirits. A crow due; it is possessed. Their child andenly is taken from life; an evil influence is over the fourse. They have thus been known to build on their plots a pew cabin, leaving the hanned wreek to be the sport of the weather and the dread of the country side.

PUBLIC OPINION.

We hope the Senate will confirm Judge Mr. Bayard has nothing to say in reply to the affi avito the poster, who swears Bayard marged that Messrs. Conking, Artany. Boutwell and Davis divided \$267.000 among them. That's had for Bayard.—(New York Commercial Advertiser (R. p.).

Kelly, Tilden, Robinson and Hancock are or his bed now, and can sympathize heartly with en other's woes, and reflect what "shadders" Tan-iny and anti-fammany are. [Lincoln (Neb.) Journa

Prova The Charteston News and Courier (Dem.)

The "State Executive Committee of the viola Republican party of South Carolina," alias Mr. E. (M. Macacy, his published an address "detailing the rands, valence and intendation by which South Carolina was carred for Hancock. We have not heritated to don't that there was irregular action in particular places, not we can therefore, with the better grace condemn ir. Mackey's production as the most shameful and hameless point cal document ever given to the public by ny politician in or from South Carolina. It brands the thole people of the State as bull-lozers, cheats and surderers.

POOLING GRANT AND FITZ JOHN PORTER. The Glibe-Democrat is a good prophet. We

SPEAR UP!

From The Boston Herald (Ind.)

The Southern Democrats in Congress ought The Southern Democrats in Congress ought to support the Edmunds bill for counting the electoral vote instead of the Morgan rule, for the sample reason that it is a State Rights measure. When it was first discussed the Democrats and a party reason for opposing it, but that reason no longer exists. There is no ground for contesting Mr. Garthald's election, and no party advantage can be gained by adopting the Morgan rule. The Edmunds bill refers disputed elections to the tribunals of the States in which still believes in State Rights, kindly inform us why the Edmunds bill should be opposed by Democrats?

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP.

HOW THE MATTER STANDS AT PRESENT.

To The Editor of The Tribune. Sin: For many years I have been a reader of THE TRIBUNE and have considered it one of the best, in fact, the most trustworthy, newspaper in the country, and have thought you intended to give your reader your views upon all subjects in which they were likely to be interested. But I fail to find anything in regard to be interested. But I fail to the dailything in regard to Senator Kernan's successor to the United States Sen-ate, either as to the probabilities or your choice. You give quite full and complete reports from other States where we are not nearly so much interested, yet fail to hav anything in regard to our "coming man." I am sur-prised at your reticence. No one would know that there was to be a Scuator chosen were they to read none but your paper. Your paper. Niagara Falls, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1880.

[Our correspondent has not carefully read THE TRIBUNE. We have already printed once or twice the essential facts in the Senatorial struggle in this State. They are as follows:

On the Conkling side there is as yet no concentration on any candidate. Mr. Thomas C. Platt, Mr. Richard Crowley and Mr. L. P. Morton are all prominent competitors, and there is a possibility that two or three others with less strenght may also take a hand. They have appealed to Mr. Conkling to decide the contest between them, and he has thus far either refused or been unable to reconcile the rival claims. It is probable that he will yet be compelled to select one of the candidates and insist on his receiving the support of the others But it may readily be seen that this is a task from which a prudent politician in the present political

situation would prefer to be relieved. On the anti-Conkling side there is a general concentration on Mr. Channeey M. Depew, although Vice-President Wheeler also has some friends, and some other candidates in different parts of the State

may likewise get a few votes in caucus.

Up to this time nobody can tell which side has the greater strength, and the difficulty of the problem is greatly increased by the absolute uncertainty as to the candidate on the Conking side.—Ed.1

fault.

In a certain measure the Irish are lacking in ambition. They have no regard for the comforts, much less the luxures of life. But when he treads on American soil the Irishman becomes a man, and his nature changes. At home he is a serf, downtrodden and downhearted. There has been no change in his manner of

THE IRISH AGITATION.

Continued from First Page Continued from First Prace.

Saved that country from a rejectition of the famine of 1847 is beyond a doubt. [Applause.] If there were few deaths to that country it was because generous men and women prevented them. That there were some deaths owing to the lack of sutritious food is beyond peradventure. I visited the Western part, almost acre by acre, and I never dreamed of such squalor, such inexplicable misery. I have been in hundreds of families where their little all consisted of Indian meal which you had sent. They had sold the cow, the pig had been sent to market, and the cuoties had been newmed, both of the body and the bed Mea, women and emildren shood almost naked, in despair, and apparently face to face with death.

Excepting the CHILDEEN.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN. There were two classes that excited my pity to a large tegree. To one class we could afford little relief. Out of 4,000,000 of people a certain proportion must be sick, and many of them, in their circumstances, must almost surely die. To be sick was synonymous with death. We could give them meals, but their delicate systems rejected course tood, and they wasted and wasted away, until at sundown their life went out. I was also stirred by the aspect of the children. I can see a strong by the aspect of the children. I can see a strong man in a hungry condition and not be moved greatly; but when I saw little children tottering from weakness and hunger, my eyes filled with tears. I have seen little children by the wayside lied own in a dead faut because they had tasted nothing for twenty-four hours. I went back to Dublin and said "If we can save no one else, in God's name let us save the emidren." I applause. I could piek out among the men in a throng, by their wan faces and dwarfed stature, those who were children in the tamine of 1948. The committee responded with heartiness, and no one was filled with more enturisant than my dear old friend, Archbishop afcCane, a Roman Cathole, but, over and above his Catholicism, a Christian and a man. [Appliause.]

one was fixed with more entitusiand that any care friend, Arcibbishop alcCance, a Roman Catholic, but, over and above his Catholicism, a Curistian and a man. [Applianse.]

It four weeks your committee was giving breakfasts to over 50,000 children daily from North to South, and in a forthight more we received hundreds of letters which told us that the bloom had come back to their checks and the light to their eyes. If freland should be smitten again by that terrible plugue twenty or thirty years hence, no man cound pick out from the men and women in a throng who were children in 1880. The people were without clothes, without food and without medicine for their sick. I went to the Duchess of Mariborough, and after a long this she promised to emist the sympathy of the Dake of Edimburgs. The next day I received from the Superintendent of the Relief Synadron a request to meet him at the eastle. I did so, and he placed at the disposal of the committee the seven steam vessels comprising the Relief squadron to conver the food of the Constellation to different parts of the Western const. He seconded our efforts in every way, and I found him an entirely pracical man, earnest and enturs historic itself particular cause, orgating the title of mobility and going down in the rudest of cabins even as I did. [Applause.]

I agles and centiemen, Iretand is the sick child in the family of nations. Size is afficied, not with hypochonoria, but with a deep-seated functional derangement. It is peculiarly disorder in any nation, and especially where that nation is engaged in a stragel the avowed object of which is larger liberty and the uterforent of which may be mational independence. [Applause.] And yet 1 am here to utter no special pica for a Geyerument, and I am not here as the apologist of Great Britain, but as at American recalling the salience entures in the instory of this afflicted country, and to draw some predictions from the face's I have hoten, of the possibilities of the days to come. It it sound become my business to cr

A GLANCE AT THE HISTORY OF IRELAND. The position of Treiand is an anomaly unparalleled in the history of the world. Its social condition has reflected no credit on itself or anybody else. It is well, however, iays of the Christian era, Ireland became Christian be ore the Saxons, and when she adopte the new form of belief, it was a form filled with religious independence. Romanism was not the religion of Ireland until 1151. and then Henry II. composited her into altegatanes to the Poper at the point of the carrent or the arrow. Since the Irisal dashed they are the point of the alternative to the arrow. Since the Irisal dashed they are the arrow. Since the Irisal dashed they are the control of the were on Iro and, and the students from the East crossed. Bestiman and Germany received the first relicious impressors from Irisal missionaries. These devoted men. Secondari and Germany received. The first relicious impressors from Irisal missionaries. These devoted men. George to the moors in Softward and the torests in George to the moors in Softward and the torests in administration of affairs in that place. The estate have been confiscated, the free excesses of the national and the properties of affairs in that place. The estate has been confiscated, the free excesses of the national alignment of the state has been confiscated, the free excesses of the national alignment. I have been excessed the national and preference of the state has been confiscated, the free excesses of the national alignment. I related has never yet, been throughly compared. [Appriance,] I want you to accept these others are the proposed of the state has been confiscated, the free excesses of the national alignment. I related has never yet, been throughly compared. [Appriance,] I want you to accept the control of the state of the national proposed in the state of and then Henry II. compelled her into allegiance and then Henry II. compelled her into allegiance to the Pope at the point of the cayonet or the arrow. Since then Ireland has been loyal to her adopted creed. Before the minth century the best schools of learning in Europe were in Leanning the students from the East crossed the British Channel to sit at the feet of Irish processors. In the incepture wages of the spread of Christunity Scotland and Germany received the first religious impressions from frish missionaries. These devoted men, already enthusiastic in the new cause, carried the Gospiel to 1 c moors in Scotland and the forests in Germany. England has always lattered under the halluculation that what was good for England must be good for freign, and that has saily interfered with the

AN AGGRAVATION OF MISERY. Then, to continue. Ireland suffers from absentelsm We in America know very little about this feature, but n Ireland the cities and villages are drained of their men-that is, of their rich men and of their men of abil-ty, and a community devoid of both its brains and its money-must be in a very sad condition indeed. The large estates are administered by agents, and by what I have seen of agents. I can say that they are not angels. [Hear, bear.] No. if the large land proprietor remained at home his income would be spent where it was produced. It is one of the principal laws of sound political economy that where money is made it should be spent. If he re mained at home he would establish a sort of petty court; the would give tone to the whole neighborhood; his estate would give tone to the whole neighborhood;
his estate would be kent up, and it would give employment to hundreds and thousands. The money his tenants paid to him would return to them for their labor.
But if he lives in Paris he spends money there, and
tries to get as much money out of his tenants as possible; abu, failing to get money, he serves them
with processes of ejection. This is one of the
reasons the Irishman hates the landfords. [Hisses.]
Pleans don't mas, but let me tell you the facts as I saw

ble; and, failing to get money, he serves them with processes of ejection. This is one of the reasons the Irishman hates the landlords. [Hasses.] Plense don't miss, but let me teit you the facts as I saw them. Still absenteesm is inevitable under the present regime. [Laughter.]

The proprietor has his logic also. He says to himself; "I have the right to remain where I choose." True, this property is his by ioheritance, but then he has also inherited property in England. He cannot sell his Irish estate because it is entailed, but he can mortgage it, and he does so, and compel his tenants to pay high rents in order to cover his interests. Then again, the landed proprietor finds more excitement in London than at home in Ireland. He has the theatres, the Court, and much clae that is agreeable to him. And besides, existing circumstances are not favorable to one's living on one's own estate. [Laughter.] There is much more chance of dying there. [Kenewed laughter.] "Why don't you come home?" is the cry of the Irish peasant, with the aside. "Ir you do you'll be killed." If it is disagreeable to the peasant to have his landlord absent, it is equally disagreeable to the handord to become a larget to befind-the-hedge marksmen. And I must confess—if you will allow me to make an Irish ball—if I were a resident of Ireland I would live somewhere clae. [Laughter.]

Now in the second place the peculiarnites of Irish life are a bar to national prosperity. That seems strange, does it not, for no men in the world have stronger domestic test ban the Irish. They control the fortunes of the whole people. The son marries, but you cannot persuade him to buy a piot of ground a mile away from his father's house. The father then hands him over a portion of his land and property. Another son marries, and another, and have refused them—and when it becomes impossible for the greatly increased than by to it to a small holding is desired to the in-definity. In a certain measure the Irish are lacking in ambition.

existence for the last 500 years. A large family will live in-one room or two at the utmost. One is the bedroom where all sleep; the other is the general working room. In one corner of this room one will flud the cow, in another the heas, while the page is everywhere, Laugnter! And the frishman has highlosophy. He has said to me again and again when I was over there; "These animals are my little all. If I lose them the workhouse stares me in the face. If I build a barn and put them in it, I have no supervision over them. If one of them were taken sick in the night, I would not be there to prevent its dynng. (Laughter! But here I have them all under my eye." And he is right. (Laughter.)

Now, again, the I rishman's habits are a very serious impediment to his prosperity. He considers it one of his leadienable rights to be behind hand in the payment of a debt. No debt becomes due, in his estimation, until six months after 1 is due in America. (Laughter.) Under the carcumstances financial affairs become rather confounde. I He owes his landlord movey due so long ano tust it really means wrong to him to pay it at all. Ween he pays, therefore, he pays what was due tim a year ago. Ween a man does onsiness on such principles he is and to get into a figural if it, but when a whole country locs it the case becomes nopeless.

. THE LAND TENURE. But now to come to the greatest evil of all—the evil which saps the life and vitality of the Irish nation. It is the land tenure. Here Ireland has a right to complain, and I am sure that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright [cheers] agree that the land tenure is a great blot. Whoever is responsible for it is responsible for nine-tenths of Ireland's misery The foolish Irishman makes this his excuse for murder and rebellion. But until radical reform takes place the peasant will have at least apparent right to complain. Yeu will agree that the people of every nation should have a right to develop their own resources. So long as the Irish land system lasts, however, the Irish people must work to support a number of luxurious absentees. This sort of thing kills one's patriotism, and

worse, it engenders haireds and dissensions which can In the East of Ireland the farmers have long leases In the East of Ireland the farmers have long leases, and are therefore comparatively pr. sperous and happy i but in the West the larmers are all tenants at will—a bad system that would rouse rebellion even in New-York, and obstract our commercial enterprises. If the tenant at will improves his hodding, he may be forced to pay rent on his own expenditure. Therefore his object is to appear poor, and every traveller in Ireland knows only too well the inexpressible poverty of the peasant there. Now all these are reasons for the Irishman's discontent. He seems to feel that everybody is against him, and he is somewhat correct in this idea. He is not wise, but impulsive, brave, rash and goodnatured to the last degree. But he is also turbulent to the last degree and exceedingly ignorant. In fact, the Irish peasant knows very attile more than his ancestors 500 years ago.

ent Irish movement, and censured the conduct of the Irish members of Parliament who, while keeping within the Constitution and the limits of the law, covertly in cited the poor and ignorant peasants to deeds of violence for which these people, and not they, were held re sponsible.

sponsible.

Well now, he continued, why is it that Ireland has not that degree of sympathy which it would have a right to expect? The greatest statesmen of England to-day admit that the demands of the firsh people as to land tenure are right. John Bright admits it, Gladstone every time he speaks admits it, and so does Justin McLartny [more hasses] admits it, and so does Justin McLartny [more hasses] admits it, and so looked toward the galleries and said. "Please do not hiss: if you want exclement go somewhere edge; I must tell the truth."—Prolonged applause. I reland is right in making a desermined resistance to land tenure. So is sight in demanding what the British Government will in time concede. The farmer should have a financial interest in the land which he entirely forward the change will be the surgestion of an Englishman, not of an Irishman. We have shown our sympathy with Ireland sorrow. You sent your Constellation to the other side, which, like the good Samaritan, poured oil and when into a mation. But I am asked way Ireland does not have more sympathy. The Americans are a sagastous propie, and when a man wants the right thing and takes the right way to get it be has full sympathy from an American. Ireland has purberself outside of the sympathy of nations by her unworthy and useless methods in accomplishing a great and glorious end.

We can see a sublime spectacle in that solemn and

Beimont, jr., Ward McAllister, Miss McAllister Maturin Livingston, Johnston Livingrton, Mr Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, the Mosse Remsen, George Henry Warren, Remson, George Henry Warren, the Misses Travers, Warren, William Travers, the Misses Travers, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Miss Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Bobert Geelet, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Geelet, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Astor, Colonel and Mrs. Samel Van Rensselaer Cinger, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, the Misses Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Gelancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. William Colonout, Miss Outhout, Matthew Wilkes and family, General and Mrs. Alexander C. Webb, the Misses Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Jonathar Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Buebanin Wintarop, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Post, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Hammersly, H. A. Johnson, the Misses Johnson, Clarkson N. Potter, the Misses Potter, Royal Phelps and his grand-daughters the Missess Carroll of Maryland, James A. Rooseveit. Among the ladles particularly noticeable for their elegant attire on the floor were the Misses Jerome, Mrs. Yznaga, Mrs. F. Brunson, Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. Coden Goelet, Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Mrs. T. Newbold. Among the younger representatives of prominent families were Nicholas Kane, Angustus Schermerhorn, Campbell Stewart, G. L. Hoyt, James H. Jones, Mr. Crame, Gould Redmond, C. K. Gracie, Francis Pendieton, F. K. Newbold and T. Mattland, John Bafour, Messar, Tuckerman, John L. Gadwalader, Prince d'Oliveto, James Mackintosh, Marquis de San Marzano, Herman R. Lercy, Captain and Mrs. Randolph were also among those present.

The German began after supper, at 1 a. m., and was led by Delamery Kane with Mrs. John Steward, Jr. The first time of the cotiliion, Incling toward the entrance to the bail room. contained Miss Beckwith, Miss Reves. William Travers, the Misses Travers

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BY RUMSELLERS.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 20 .- A meeting of Roman Catholic dealers in liquor was held last night in Cathedral Hall for the purpose of taking action for the the proper observance of Sunday. Bishop Keane made a powerful address in advocacy of the movement. Res dutions were adopted recognizing the practice of sell ng and drinking liquor on that day as violations of the ing and drinking liquor on that day as violations of the commandment of God and the precept of the Church, and a pleage promising not to sell drink to intoxicated persons on the Lord's Day, nor permit it to be sold by those over whom they had control, and to discountenance the practice in others, was signed by thirty liquor-dealers. Committees were appointed to procure the signatures of all Roman Catholics in the city encount in the business.

ROBSED HIS OWN POSTOFFICE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20 .- A special dispatch from Padmeau, Ky., says there is evalence that the per-son who recently robbed the post office at Princeton Caldwell County, Ky., was William G. Bradley, the post master of that office, and he has confessed to Government officers who have arrested into. His accounts are \$1,200 short, exclusive of \$888, the amount stolen.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

IMMIGRANT PASSENGER TROUBLES. The difficulties between the New-York Central, New York, Laze Eric and Western, and Pennayiva-nia Railroad Companies, in relation to the distribution of the immigrant traffle, do not appear to have been amicably settled yet. The two former roads claim that the action of the Emigration Commissioners makes little dif-ference to them at present, and that they can better af-ferd to make a fight on the question of rates now than at ferd to make a fight on the question of rates now than at any other season. There are few immigrants now arriving, and most of those going West, who form a small percentage, have steamship company orders; in other words, have purchased through tickets to the West from the place of embarkation. Of the 185 mmigrants by the City of Chester, from Liverpool, Sunday, only four were "cash" passengers, and of the 136 by the steamship England, from Liverpool, yesterday, only two were of this class. Those who purchase tickets at Castle Garden have the advantage of those who have purchased through tickets on a steamship order, as they get a r duction of \$4.31 on tickets to Kansas City, and of \$2.60 from the rate to Chicago.

OFFICIAL RETURNS. ALBANY, Dec. 20 .- The following railroad

reports have been received to the State Engineer and North River-Paid cap! __, \$16,740; number of stock-

holders, 25.

New York, Ontario and Western-Paid capital, \$58.

New York, Ontario and Western-Paid capital, \$58.

S19.156 23; unfunded debt, \$50,345 98; number of stocknodders, 1,917. Recepts-From passengers, \$151.

291 83; freignts, \$377,928 88; mails, \$14,911 44; other sources, \$39,074 41. Payments-vor road expenses,

291 83; freignta, 8377,925 88; mails, \$14,911 44; other sources, \$99,074 41. Payments—For road expenses, \$565,703 83.

Buffais, New-York and Philadeiphia—Paid capital, \$2,125,650; funded debt, \$4,000,000; unfunded debt, \$465,441 12. Receipts—Passengers, \$154,470 64; Ireliot, \$846,512 48; mails, \$9,214 87; other sources, \$21,149 31. Payments—Road expenses, \$637,424 43; interest, \$237,349 66.

Manhattan—Paid capital, \$13,000,000; unfunded debt, \$1,332,088 86. Receipts—Passengers, \$4,575,430 71; other sources, \$37,544 85. Payments—Road expenses, \$2,644,325 24; rentais, \$2,458,958 33.

Ontario Southern—Paid capital, \$558,300; funded debt, \$994,300; unfunded debt, \$25,000 26, Receipts—Passengers, \$1,941 34. Payments—Road expenses, \$10,941 34. Payments—Road expenses, \$6,681 27; interest, \$14,726 63.

Kings County Elevaiset—Pais capital, \$4,000,000; unfunded debt, \$125,543 15.

Prospect Park and Seaside—Paid capital, \$8,675; number of stockholders, 25.

EXTENDING THE COMMISSION HOURS. The extension of the commission hours on the Elevated Railroads went into effect yesterday morning The fare is now 5 cents from 5:30 to 8:30 a.m., and from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. The curbstones were

cleared half an hour earlier than usual of the patient, economical crowds which usually gather near the stations after business hours. The receipts at the stations yesterday had not been counted last night, so that nothing definite could be learned as to financial results. On the Ninth-ave. Road the gatemen and ticket-sellers thought last night that the change would pay. The trains were crowded, they said, during the half-fare hours. On the Sixth-ave. Road the men were opposed to the change, and thought it would not pay. The emthe change, and thought it would not pay. The employes on the Third-ave. Line were also opposed to the new arrangement, aging that the extension of the commission hours did hot relieve perceptibly the rush between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. Many shop-girls, clerks and tradesmen, who are accustomed to ride in the nalffare hours, are now kept down-town late every night on account of the Christmas trade. On the Second-ave. Hoad several of the ticket-sellers said their receipts were less than usual; but the agent at the Fouriesth's table in the morning than he did the week before.

NEW CONCESSIONS FROM MEXICO.

It was reported in this city yesterday that the Government of Mexico had granted concessions for two additional railroad lines to the Palmer-Sullivan Company; one from Morelia north to Salamanea and south to Patzenaro, and the other from San Luis Potosi to Zacatecias. The subsudy is said to be \$8,000 a kilometre, or about \$12.800 a mile. It was rejected also that the Maxican Government and approved the organization of the Mexican National Company.

READING CREDITORS ORGANIZED.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20,-The stockholders and bondhoders of the Sennyikill Navigation Company have organized for the purpose of contesting the cours purshed by the receivers of the Philadelphia and Read ing Radroad in scaling the canal obligations of the rail-road company, and have appointed persons to confer with the receivers.

A VIRGINIA RAILROAD SOLD.

Alexandela, Va., Dec. 20.—The Virginia Midiand Railroad was sold to day at public auction by the Hos. J. S. Barbour, Commissioner, to Messrs. R. T. Beldwin, J. Wilcox Brown and Robert Garrett, for \$5,600,000. The purchasers represent the syndicate of creditors. The first bid of \$4,000,000 was made by J. W. Burke, of Burke & Herbert, of this city.

REFUNDING AND THE NATIONAL BANKS.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED. To the Editor of The Trabune.

SIR: Two editorials in this morning's TRIBUNE eason took place last night at Delmonico's. Three of are alike important and timely. That showing the these are given each year, and the association has relative indebtedness of the American and European existed for ten years. It was formed by Ward McAllister, Governments in 1865 and 1879 is not only of gene al interest, but it is neculiarly gratifying and ered itable to our people and Government. The other taking, as I believe, a practical view of the proposition to reduce still further the rate of interest upon the public debt, is suggestive and timely. A distrust of my financial knowledge has bitherto kept me silent on this question. No one is more sensible than debt from 6 to 4 per cent. Nor can any one entertain a higher or more grateful sense of the financial ability of Secretary Sherman, not only in this achievement, but in working out resumption and prosperity. The question now arises whether enough has not been accomplished in that direction, and whether the general welfare and continued prosperity may not be endangered "by running the thing into the ground." The financial condition of our country is exceptional; capital never before sought investment at 4 per cent, nor is it at all likely that this state of things can exist much longer. With an almost boundless extent of fertile and rapidly developing territory where labor is more abundant than capital, money will demand a higher " rate of usefulness." But I will not go over the ground which your article exhausts. My only object is to express an earnest hope that Congress will leave the whole funding question to the Secretary of the

whole funding question to the Secretary of the Treasury, whose success in the past furnishes a sufficient cuarantee for the future.

Our National banking system, the best in the world, should not be onerously taxed. The usefulness of the National bank has been for several years empled by taxation. Our greatest present need at Washington is less partisanship and more statesmanship. We want—to say nothing of Clay and Webster, for whom it would be difficult to find successors—more such men as "Honest John Davis." of Massachusetts, Horace Everett, of Vermont, Elisha Whittlesey and Mr. Vincent, of Ohio, John Sargent, of Pennsylvania, Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, and Edward Bates, of Virginia, etc., who used to devote themselves to the inauguration of measures and policies promotive of the general welfare. In a Congress thus fortified the duty on tea and coffee would not have been repealed. In connection with this it is pleasant to be assured that and coffee would not have been repealed. In connection with this it is pleasant to be assured that
several able, experienced, upright and level-headed
Republican statesmen will take seats in the next
Senate, adding to the number and strengthening
the hands of those who are battling for the right in
that body. There is every reason to anticipate the
election of General Hawley, of Connecticut, Mr.
Grow, of Pennsylvania and Mr. Sherman of Ohio.
The return of the last gentleman to his seat in the
Senate is essential to the continued success of the
vital interests which he has upheld as Secretary of
the Treasury. New-York, Dec. 20, 1880.

ALEXANDEB C. DE LEVY. QUEBEC, Dec. 20 .- The Hon. Alexander C. De Levy, a member of the Legislative Council of Que-bec, died to-day, at the age of sixty-two.

JUDGE THOMAS BENNETT. BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 20 .- Judge Thos. Bennett, of this city, died here to-uay. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Beunett was Mayor of this city several times under the Democratic administration.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 20,-Sharon Bassett, one of the proneers in the manufacture of boits, and well known throughout New-England, died of heart disease, at Birmingham, Conn., this afternoon, where he has lived for thirty years. He was seventy-three years

SHARON BASSETT.

NEW EVIDENCE IN THE TALMAGE TRIAL

A meeting of several of the ministers of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held last week to consider new evidence relating to the testimony of the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in his trial for deceit and falsehood, in which he was acquitted by the Presbytery. Among those present were the Revs. Dr. Van Dyke, S. P. Halsey, Arthur Crosby, J. D. Weils, A. N. Freeman, L. R. Foote and Alexander McCullagh, Dr. Van Dyke stated that he knew of certain facts

which contradicted the testimony of Mr. Talmage in regard to the circumstances of his contract with General Howard to become the editor of The Advance. This contract had not been produced at the trial, but it had since been found. It is also alleged that a man has been found who stated that he saw, on the morning of October 5, the editorial valedictory, which Mr. Talmage testified he wrote for insertion in The Christian at Work in the afternoon of October 9, and then had inserted in that paper because he learned it was to be sold.

A letter was written to Mr. Talmage asking him to

he learned it was to be sold.

A letter was written to Mr. Talmage asking him to attend this conference of munisters, and stating that new evidence had been found, but Mr. Talmage made no reply. On motion of the Rev. Dr. J. D. Wells a committee, composed of the Revs. L. R. Foote and S. P. Halzey, was appointed to visit Mr. Talmage to ask him to explain his testimony in the light of the contract, which he said was only a memography.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER KEPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the past 24 hours.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1 a. m .- The area of low barometer has moved northward during the day, and is now central near Cape Henry. Severe northeast, erly gales continue on the Middle Atlantic coast, and the wind has shifted to northwesterly, with threatening weather and rain on the South Atlantic coast. Clear weather has prevailed in the Lake region and thence outhward to the Guif States, with north ast to north west winds, no change in temperature, talling barome ter in the Lake region, and rising barometer in the Southern States. Northerly winds and partly cloudy weather are reported from New-England, with slight changes in temperature and barometer. Cold northerly winds continue in the Southwest, where the pressure has increased, with clearing weather. Occasional light snow and partly chang weather are reported from the Northwest, with light variable winds, slight fall in barometer, and a decided change in temperature, Indications.

For New-England, northeast to northwest winds, fall-barometer, toreatening weather and snow, and no decided change in temperature.

For the Middle States, northeast to northwest winds with snow, followed by clearing weather, in the southern portion, failing followed by rising barometer and slight changes in temperature.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Cape Henry, Nor-folk Chicoteague. Breakwater, Cape May. Atlantic City, Barnegat, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven and New-London.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. ** HOURS Morning. Sight. 30 29.5

TRIBUNE OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1 a.m.-The movement in the parometer remained steady until 2 p. m., when the movement was downward. Partly cloudy weather with snow in the latter quarter, prevailed. The temperature ranged between 26° and 33° the average (29%°) being (7°) lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 3° higher then on Sinday.

Cloudy and threatening weather, with rain or snow, and slight changes in temperature may be expected in this city and vicinity to-day.

DEPUTY-MARSHAL WINGATE DISCHARGED.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 20 .- In the United States Court this morning the case of George Wingate, a Deputy United States Marshal on election day, who had disorderly conduct at the polls, but whose case was removed to the United States Court on a writ of habens corous, was dismissed by Judge Bradford, on the ground that the offence charged against Wingate was not an indicable one, and therefore not within the contempation of the United States statutes. The case has exceed great interest here, having caused a direct conflict between the Federal and local authorities.

To facilitate his removal uptown Mr. Bassford, of the Couper Institute, is seaing off his whole immense stock of house-furnishing goods, cattlery, silver, ching, glassware and everything at forced sale. Besides the great resident in price, a discount is taken off each purchase. For particulars see his anabuncement.

PORT OF NEW-YORKARRIVED DEC. 20, 1880, str City of Atlanta, Woodbull, Charleston 3 days, with make and passengers to Jas W Quintard & Co.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALFAX, Dec 20-Arrived, sir Propitus, from Galveston for Bremen.

Saltel, sirs Nova Scotian, for Liverpool; Beta, for Jamaica; sardenian, for Boston; Outario, for Liverpool.

COTTON MARKETS—BY PELEGGAPH

LIVERPOOL Dec. 20-12-30 p. m.—Cotion is a shade easier;
Midding Chiands, 62-d.; Midding Orienne, 62-d.; sales, 10,000
hales inclining 2,000 bales for specialiston and export. Receints, 12,400 bales all American. Futures—Uplands, Low
Midding chains. December delivery, 61-d., do. December and
January delivery, 61-d.; do, damary and February delivery, 62-d.; do. Fourtary and March delivery, 62-d.; do.
April and May delivery, 62-d. do. May and June and July delivery, 62-d. Futures duil and
custer.

Caster.

19 East 45-d.

WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our six Lodging
Houses 13,463 did rent boys and girls; 202,327 meals and
18 0-3-27 leighting were upplied. In the 21 Day and 41 Even18 0-3-27 leightings were upplied. In the 21 Day and 41 Even-

diver, 6 al., 2001. Colors Futures—Unlands, 1901. Dec. 29-5:15 p. m.—Colton—Futures—Unlands, 1901. Dec. 29-5:15 p. m.—Colton—Futures—Unlands, 1901. Colors Futures, 1901. Colors Futures, 1901. Colors Futures, 1901. Colors Futures, 1901. Colors Futures closed steady.

Futures closed steady.

Sta. Dec. 29.—Colton quiet; Manning, 11 %c., 1901. Colors Futures, 1901. Colors Futures Futures, 1901. Colors Futures F Low Midding, 1986, volume, values, steady; Middling, 1186;; BALTHOUR, Pec. 20.—Cotton quiet, steady; Middling, 1186;; Cow Middling, 1186; Good Ordinary, 1986;, net receipts, 514 bales; gross, 3.987 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,498 bales; countwise, 400 bales; sales, 410 bales; spliners, 300 bales; countwise, 400 bales; sales, 410 bales; spliners, 300 miss; store, 2.888 bales.

**BORTON, Dec. 20.—Cotton dull; Middling, 128c. Low Middling, 100 processes, 776 bales;

to the Continent 8.300 bates; constwist, 2.313; same. 1.000 bates; stock 95.465 bates.
CINCINNATI. Dec. 20.—Cotton steady; Midding, 11 ac., Low Midding, 10 ac.; to constant, 1.270 bates; shipments, 1.270 bates; stock, 17,182 bates, shipments, 1.270 bates; stock, 17,182 bates.
GALVERTON. Dec. 20.—Cotton weak; Midding, 11 ac., Low Midding, 10 ac.; Good Ordinary, 10c.; net recents, 3.805 bates; exports to Great Hirtann, 1.637 bates; to the Continent, 2.861 bates; constant ac., 2.580 bates; constant ac., 2.580 bates.

BASLESTON, Dec. 20.—Cotion quiet; Middling, 11%c.; Low

5,a15 baies; snipments, 2,525 baies; sales, 1,420 baies; stock, 28,985 baies.

Wilminstria. Dec. 29.—Cotton firm; Middling, 1194;; Low Middling, 10³⁴acc. Good Ordinars, 116;; set receipts, 218 baies; exports to Great Britain, 1,972 baies; coastwise, 65 baies; stock, 17,435 baies.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Dec. 20 - Pork-Prims Mass-Eastern, steady at 69: Western steady at 44. Bacon-Cumberland Cut-steady at 42. Short Rib, steady at 41. Loon Clear, steady at 38. Short Clear, steady at 41. Loon Clear, steady at 38. Short Clear, steady at 41. Homs-Long Cut, dull at 40. Shoulders, steady at 26.6d. Best-India Mess, none in the market: Eafra Mess, steady at 39. Prime Mess, for new, steady at 77. Lard-Prime Western, steady at 46.6d. Tallow-Prime City, atoady at 34.6d. Commen, dull at 69.4 Cheeses-American Choice, dull at 69.4 Lard Oil, steady at 48. Fissir-Extra State, steady at 12.9d. Wheat —No. I. White, dull at 9.10d. Spring. No. 2, dull at 99.4. New Winter Western, dull at 9.11d. New Southern Winter, d Il at 10. Corn-Mixed Ermer at 57-xd. Cottonseq Oil—Yellow American, none in market, Rosm Common, at London, steady at 33.9.

Liverpool. Dec 20. Resided Petroleum, 10.4d. Der gar, Linsead Oil, 260 per cwt.

Liverroot. Dec 20.—Refined Petrolemm, 102d. Der gai. Lin-seed Oh. 26: per cwt. Lownox, Dec 20.—4 p. m.—Spirits of Petrolemm, 10211d per gal.: Refined Petrolemm, 1124/12d. per gal. Calcutta Linseed. 508d. per qr. Sugar-21/3d221/5d per cwt, for Cuba Missovado Fair Refining. Anywan. Dec. 20.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 119 francs 75-centimes per 100 kilos.

DIED. BAKER-At Montchir, N. J., December 20, Charles E.

BAKER-At Montelvir, N. J., December 20, Charles E. Baker, agod 42 years.
Foneral services Wednesday, December 22, at his late residence, at Montelair, at 2 o'clock.
Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 12:10 train from New York on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Hallroad.
EVERITT-Entered into rest at Plainfield, N. J., on Suturday evening the 18th inst. Emeiline, wife of John L. Evertit, in the 64th vear of her age.
Relatives and frends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, at 2530 o'clock, from her late residence, 145 East Front st. Plainfield.
Train leaves foot of Laberty st. at 1:30 a, m.
Interment at Green wood on Wednesday morning, on arrival of 10 s, m. train.
Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.
HASBIGO K. At Freehold. N. J., on December 17, 1880.

HANBRO K.—At Freshold, N. J., on December 17, 1880, Mrs. Ellen H., which of the ate Charles E. Rashrook, Relatives and friends are invited to attend the inneral on Tuonday, December 21, at 11:30 a.m., from the Reformed Church, Prechold. Church, Freehold.

REALD—On Sanday morning, December 19, 1880, of typhoid fever, Charles Arthur, son of Daniel A. and Sarsh E. Heald, member of the senior class, Yale College, in the 23d year of blacks. in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, December 21, 1880,00 arrival of the 1:10 p.m. train from New York, via D., L. and W. H. E., Barchy and Christopher Streets Ferries. Carriages in waiting at the depot. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

5

CKS-At Brooklyn, seventh day evening, 12th month, 18th, Mary, daughter of Beojamio and heartha Hicks, in the 20th year of her ago, meral at Priends Meeting-House, at Westbury, L. I., 4th 20th year of her age.
Funeral at Friends Meeting House, a
day, 22d ust., 2011 s.m.
Belatives and friends are invited.

IRVING—On Monday, December 20, at his residence, "St. Johns," 21 West Sad-at, New-York City, the Rev. Theodors Irving, Lis. D.
Notice of funeral later. Notice of funeral later.

JACKSON—At Newark, N. J., Friday, December 17, John
P. Jackson, of could broughtits.

Fineral services Tuestay, December 21, 2 p. m., at his late
residence, No. 7.8 High-st., Newark, N. J. Friends are tospecifully requested not to send flowers.

apectfully requested not to send flowers.

JANSEN-At the residence of the Rev. C. P. Hoffman, 65
West 5:6-st., New-York, Satureiny December 13, 1883.
Christiana Vall, wife of the Rev. John N. Jansen, of Pompton, N. J.
Pineral service Tuesday, December 21, 12:30 p.m., at the Collegnate Reformed Church Chapel, corner 7th ave. and 54th st.
Relatices and friends are invited. Please omit flowers. LOCKWOOD-in this city, on Sunday evening, December 19, 1880, Mary Josephine, wife of Gershom Lockwood and daughter of the late John J. and Susan Plame, of New ark, 1 the 57th year of her age.
Funeral on Tucsday December 21, at 2 p. m., at Trinity Charcs, Broadet, Newara, N. J. Please omit dowers.
Burnal at convenience of faculty.

Fineral on Thousars December 21, as 2 p. m. at Trinity Charce, Broad-st. Newars, N. J. Please omit dowers. Bural at convenience of facily.

Low—In Broad-st., Newars, N. J. Please omit dowers. Bural at convenience of facily.

Low—In Broad-st., Newars, N. J. Please omit dowers. Bural at convenience of facily.

Low—In Broad-st., Newars, N. J. Please omit dowers. Low—In his 23d year.

Finneral services will be held at No. 150 Moutagne-st. on Wednesday morning. December 23, at 10 of clock.

Belatives and triends are invited to attend.

MORRISON—On Saturday evening. December 18, at his recidence, 15- west field-st., James M. Normon, late Presidence, 15- west field-st., James M. Normon, late President of the Bank of the State of the Lowers of the Manhattan Company, held this day, the charman, announced the death of James M. Morrison, ea., for ramp-years the highly esteemed precident of this institution.

The following resolutions are unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That whe death of Mr. Morrison this board has lost a greatly valued member, who has been commerted with this hank in various capacities for more than forty years, and this committy a highly esteemed the istan citizen.

Resolved, That the resolutions be published in the morning and evening news apers and a copy of the same be forwarded to the facily of the doce and Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral in a besty.

NEW ELL—On Sunday morning, December 19, 18-80. Ann., wildow of Robert N. well, in the 8-4th year of her age.

Relatives and friends for invited to attend the funeral, from his interesioner 22, at 2 p. m.

Catakil paper-please copy.

NEW ELL—On Sunday morning, December 19, 18-80. Ann., wildow of Robert N. well, in the 8 SHERWOOD-At Plankill, N. Y., on the 18th inst., Henry D. Sietwood.
Renatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attent the frueral from his late residence, on Tuesday, the 21st in t. at 12 m Carriages will be in waiting at Fishkill village on the arrival of the 8 a. m. train from New-York.

of the Sa. m. train from New-York.

SPIES—On Satorday evening. December 18, Julia Rachel,
daughter of Francis and Amelia L. Spies.

Belatives and trends are invited to attend the funeral from the
residence of her grandfather. C. Schwarzwaelder, No. 17
West 30th-st., on Tuesday, Decumber 21, at-21.30 a.m.
Please omit flowers. WATROUS-On Sunday, the 19th met, at his residence, 31 Sands-st., Srockly, Edgar T., son of the late Charles-S. Wat-rous to the 35th year of his age. Funeral at 2p. m., Thesatoy, December 21.

opecial Nonces

Bramhall, Deane & Co., Mammacturers of STEAM-HEATIN- APPAGATUS OF ALL KINDS. Estimates and specifications furnished. No. 274 Frontist, New York. Christmas Appeal for Poor Children,

The bitter cold and snow-storms of winter coming so carty, will remind the kind-hearted of the thomsands of hitles children in york who are homesess and friendless, without sheater from the bling storm and frest, had clad and bareforce, and steeping often in blazes, orders, or affice, growing up thus for masery and crime. I not reach out names of smeat appeal to the many 1. this country whom Providence has bessed, and ask for aid and sympathy.

Who will fielp the CHILDREN'S ALD SOCIETY to make CHRISTMAS mappier to these cuffortunate little coast. The best christmas six is a HOME.

FIFTY ROLLAS will send three homeses children to homes in the country. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will surshoes on 75 bareforcetallitie beys or gift. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will give 120 hungry children a her meal for a month.

Shors out of the second of the

Side Home "Averaging about 200 per weed," has given under been instructed in the use of the sewing machine in the Grust Louging House and in the Industrial Schoole. There have been 7.3 7 orphans in the Louging Houses, \$2,000 06 have been deposited in the Penay Savings Banks. Total number under charge of the Society during the year, 29,757.

AT ST. BARNAUAS.

264 and 308 Minberry-8.

SATURDAY, December 25, divine service 10:30 s. m.

DINNER, TP. M.

Will the lowing friends of St. Earmabas remember the Christmis dinner for the poor children as they did the Thinksglying dinner! Will they also bring, or send, diffs of gold,
goodles, garments, etc., to the CHRIST-CHILD, in the person of these His representatives, to be distributed from the
Christians trees of the house and sundy school II so,
pieuse direct to SISTER ELLEN, or the Rev. C. T. WOODHUFF, Superintendent New-York Protestant Episcopal City
Mission Society.

Deertoot Farm SAUSAGES received daily and orders Henry A. Daniels, M. D. 144 Letterton-ave., uear 29th-si Hours, S to 1 and 5 to 7. Attention to gontlemen.

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER.—The purest and safest of all catharie waters. Avoid all coarse, tritiating waters freeign and
lemestic; they impair the digestive organs and kidners. New Designs in

GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, LAMPS, AND ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK. Artistic in style, and of the best materials and workmanship

> are offered by MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., 836 and 838 Broadway, New-York.

Piles permanently eradicated within three weeks. No

Pest Office, New-York, December 18, 1889, Postmaster. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Price (in wrappers ready for mailing), five cents per capy necopy, one year, \$3; sive copies, \$14, ten copies allow extra, \$28. Postage in all cases free to the subscriban.

THE TRIBUNE, St. Luke's Hospital.

Opened May 13, 1834. Since then to St. Luke's Day, Octaber 18, 1880, there have been treated in the beds of this how pital 16,502 perionis. Of those there have been 17,173 Protestant Episcopalians 7,173 Presbyterians 1,305 Lutherane. 9852 Methodists 833

Political Notices.

Republican Central Committee—Regular monthly mering at Republican Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., Ints (Tanssta evening at 5 o'clock. C. A. ARTHUR, President Solloy R. SMICH. Republican Hall, No. 50
A. ARTHUR, Press.
Scienting, at 8 o'clock.
Solion B. SMITH.
Solion B. SMITH.
SARURI, G. BURNS.
Meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:30 o'clock
Meeting of the Executive Committee at 7:30 o'clock member of the semor case.
his age.
cuneral services will be held at the residence of his parents